



10/776,696

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. ORIGINAL A method of measuring the rate of permeation of gases or vapours or mixtures thereof through a test sample comprising:
providing an amount of gas or vapour in a gas container at a certain vapour or gas pressure;
arranging the container containing the gas or vapour in a vacuum chamber, which is under vacuum such that the gas or vapour permeating from the container through the test sample communicates with the vacuum chamber under vacuum;
providing a means to change the relative position between the gas container with the test sample and a mass spectrometer for position resolved measurement of permeation;
using a mass spectrometer to detect the partial pressure of the gas or vapour after permeation through the test sample;
and estimating the rate of permeation from the signal measured by a mass spectrometer.
2. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the gas container comprises a body, to which one or more test samples are attached forming a seal.
3. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 2 wherein one or more of the remaining openings of the body of the gas container are used to accommodate a closing device such as a valve to separate the interior of the gas container from its surrounding the outside.
4. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 1 where the pressure decrease inside the gas container due to permeation is compensated by a flexible device that can change its inner volume.
5. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the test sample is sealed to the gas container by pressing the test sample against a sealing face of the gas container with or without using a gasket.
6. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the test sample is sealed to the gas container by an adhesive.
7. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the test sample is a film.

8. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 1 where the gas container is filled with gas or vapour inside a vacuum chamber.
9. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 8 where the gas container is filled through a hole with a closing device communicating with a filling chamber filled with a gas or a vapour.
10. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 9 where the closing device is operated by means of a tool on a feedthrough.
11. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 2 where the temperature of the gas container with the test sample is changed by cooling or heating over a wide temperature range, including cryogenic temperatures.
12. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 2 wherein the test sample is made of a polymer, a metal, a ceramic, a biological material or a combination thereof.
13. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 1 where the partial pressure is measured with the mass spectrometer after the signal has stabilised to a constant value.
14. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 1 where the rate of permeation of a gas or vapour is determined from the partial pressure (measured by a mass spectrometer) and calibration against the rate of permeation of gas or vapour of reference samples.
15. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 14 where the partial pressure measured from the reference samples is used for calibration.
16. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 1 where the experiment is carried out in a high vacuum (HV), ultra-high vacuum (UHV) chamber or extra-high vacuum (XHV) chamber under vacuum.
17. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 1 where the vapour is water vapour.

18. ORIGINAL A method of measuring the rate of permeation of water vapour through a test sample comprising:

providing an amount of water vapour in a container at a certain relative humidity;

arranging the container containing the water vapour in a vacuum chamber under vacuum such that the water vapour permeating through the test sample communicates with the vacuum chamber under vacuum;

using a mass spectrometer to detect the partial pressure of the water vapour after permeation of the water vapour through the test sample;

providing a means to change the relative position between gas container with test sample and a mass spectrometer;

and deriving the rate of water vapour permeation from the signal measured by a mass spectrometer.

19. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 wherein the gas container comprises a body, to which a test sample is attached forming a seal covering an opening of the body of the gas container.

20. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 19 wherein one or more of the remaining openings of the gas container are used to house a closing device such as a valve to separate the interior of the gas container from its surrounding.

21. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 19 wherein the test sample is a film

22. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the gas container has a movable part for changing the internal volume.

23. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the gas container is filled with water vapour inside a vacuum chamber.

24. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the gas container is filled through a hole with a closing device inside a vacuum chamber with water vapour.

25. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the gas container containing a reservoir with water vapour is filled with vapour from this reservoir.

26. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the water vapour pressure can be changed.

27. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the temperature of the gas container with the test sample is changed by cooling or heating.

28. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 19 wherein the test sample is made of a polymer, a metal, a ceramic, a biological material or a combination thereof.

29. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the partial pressure is measured with the mass spectrometer after the signal has stabilised to a constant value.

30. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 18 where the rate of permeation of water vapour is determined from the partial pressure as measured by a mass spectrometer and calibration against the rate of permeation of water vapour of reference samples.

31. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 18 where the experiment is carried out in an ultra-high vacuum (UHV) chamber under vacuum or in a extra-high vacuum (XHV) chamber under vacuum or in a high vacuum (HV) chamber under vacuum.

32. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 19 where the effective permeation area of the test sample is a few mm or less in one or two dimensions.

33. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 19 where the gas container contains a salt solution, which produces a characteristic relative humidity inside the gas container.

34. ORIGINAL The method as claimed in claim 18 where the signal to noise ratio of the signal detected by the mass spectrometer is reduced by choosing a suitable isotope from $D_2^{16}O$, $D_2^{17}O$, $D_2^{18}O$, $H_2^{16}O$, $H_2^{17}O$, and $H_2^{18}O$.

35. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 18 where the rate of water vapour permeation is determined from the partial pressure as measured by a mass spectrometer and

calibration against the partial pressure of one or more samples with a known rate of water vapour permeation.

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41. ORIGINAL The method according to claim 1 where the gas container has a movable part for changing the internal volume of the gas container.

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46. CURRENTLY AMENDED

A method ~~according to claim 42~~ for position-resolved permeation measurements at different locations on the test sample comprising:
providing an amount of gas or vapour in a gas container at a certain vapour or gas pressure;
arranging the container containing the gas or vapour in a vacuum chamber, which is under vacuum such that the gas or vapour permeating from the container through the test sample communicates with the vacuum chamber under vacuum;
positioning the test sample close to an enclosure housing a mass spectrometer, where the enclosure has a conical bottom with a hole and a tube attached to the hole;